

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXVI.....No. 44

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Linda of Chamouni.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—Monsieur de Paris—H. de Paris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Central Park.

LAURA KERR'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—Seven Sisters.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Ingram's Noble Rivalry—Whitening Hall.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, No. 438 Broadway.—Cousins de Louis.

BARON'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—The Last of St. Tropez—Loving Cousins, &amp;c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Bullseye, Bongo, Dancer, &amp;c.—Singers at the Palace.

HOOLEY &amp; CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Palace, Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &amp;c.—Return to California.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 93 Broadway.—Tight Boys, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &amp;c.

MELODEON, No. 43 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &amp;c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. W. H. Milner's Lecture on "English Coast and River Fisheries."

New York, Thursday, February 14, 1861.

## The News.

The counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President took place yesterday at Washington, when Abraham Lincoln was declared President and Hannibal Hamlin Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next. The following is the vote:

Lincoln and Hamlin..... 180  
Breckinridge and Lane..... 72  
Bell and Everett..... 39  
Douglas and Johnson..... 12

Mr. Lincoln left Cincinnati yesterday morning for Columbus, where he arrived in the afternoon. On his arrival at Columbus he proceeded to the State House. He was welcomed in the House of Representatives by the Lieutenant Governor in a short address, to which Mr. Lincoln responded in a speech which is given elsewhere. While at Columbus Mr. Lincoln and family are the guests of Governor Dennison.

Affairs at the South still present the same aspect. Letters received from Fort Sumter state that the South Carolinians have erected an impenetrable barrier of railroad iron on Cummings' Point, at a point so near the fort as to enable them to do much mischief. Fort Moultrie has also been much strengthened. Lieut. Gilman, one of the officers in command of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, arrived at Washington last evening. He states that the Brooklyn had not landed her supplies, Captain Slemmer having notified her commander that he had sufficient for three months. There were twelve hundred troops at Pensacola, eager to attack the fort, and it was apprehended that it would be taken before the Brooklyn could throw her troops into it.

One of our Washington correspondents gives a list of government vessels lying at the various yards and ports of the country unit for service. The list is a long one, and does not speak well for the efficiency of the navy at the present juncture.

The Peace Conference made but little progress yesterday. The principal point for consideration now is that relating to the Territories. It was believed that Mr. Guthrie's propositions would be adopted by the committee, who will report on Friday.

The citizens of New Orleans hoisted the flag of Louisiana on Tuesday, in presence of the members of the Convention, and saluted it with twenty-one guns. The Convention has adjourned until the 4th of March. The festival of Mardi Gras was celebrated with great pomp, the weather being delightful.

The Virginia State Convention, convened to decide on the course the Old Dominion shall pursue in the present crisis, met at Richmond yesterday. The President of the Convention, on assuming the duties of his position, said that Virginia was in favor of the Union, but would insist on her rights as a condition of remaining in it.

The police authorities yesterday made a seizure of several thousand cartridges destined for Charleston. The cartridges were marked H. Atcher, Charleston, S. C., and were to have gone on the steamer Huntsville, to Savannah. After their seizure by the police, they were conveyed to the Arsenal on Seventh avenue.

The tariff bill was under consideration in the Senate yesterday, when Mr. Seward gave notice that he should move to strike out that portion of the bill abolishing the warehousing system. In view of the pressing embarrassments of the Treasury Department from lack of means to meet indispensable obligations, Mr. Sherman, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, reported a bill authorizing the President, in place of any part of the recent loan, to issue coupon bonds of a denomination not exceeding fifty dollars, and bearing not exceeding six per centum interest, and running twenty years, and apply such bonds at par to the creditors who may receive them—the entire amount not to exceed that authorized by the recent loan act.

The proceedings of our State Legislature yesterday were not of particular interest. Both houses adjourned early. In the Senate several bills of special bearing only were acted upon. A bill for the prevention of bribery in elections and in the influencing of legislation was reported. In the Assembly votes were received from the Governor of the Onondaga Penitentiary bill and a bill authorizing the city of Poughkeepsie to borrow money. A number of petitions for the repeal of the Sunday laws were presented, also petitions for State aid to the suffering people in Kansas.

By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, the 8th inst., we learn that the Presidential contest, as far as heard from in various States, terminated in favor of Senor Lerdo de Tejada, formerly a member of Juarez's Cabinet, in various positions of trust and confidence. The President elect is probably the ablest statesman in Mexico, and much good to that unhappy country may be expected from his regime.

Our new Minister to Mexico, Hon. Mr. Welles, of California, had arrived at the capital, and was to have presented his credentials on the 30th ult. Our Havana correspondent, whose letters will be found elsewhere, mentions the suicide of a merchant, and the probable failure of the house of Noriega & Olme, with liabilities of over four millions of dollars, caused by the present disastrous crisis in commercial affairs.

The ice in the North river at Albany gave way early yesterday morning. Great damage to property caused by the sudden rise of the water, which carried steamers and canal boats into the streets, and demolished several stores on the piers and docks. Among the ruins are bridges, propellers, towboats, barges, and other vessels lying together in heaps. Accounts of damage by freshets in other localities have also reached us, and will be found elsewhere.

A coal dealer named Ward, residing in Pearl street, attempted to commit murder and suicide at the residence of his wife, in avenue A, yesterday. He had been separated from his wife for some time, but visited her yesterday in the hope of obtaining \$150, which she had in her possession. Failing to obtain the money, he shot at her twice with a revolver, without effect. Then pleading penitence, he solicited a private interview with her, and while in an act of endearment stabbed her three times. He then fled, and on reaching the foot of the stairs shot himself in the abdomen. Details will be found elsewhere.

A private meeting of the special committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements to extend the hospitalities of the city to the President elect on his arrival here, took place yesterday. The committee agreed to meet Mr. Lincoln at Albany on Monday next, and to have the resolution which passed the Common Council in reference to the subject engrossed. The Mayor attended the meeting by invitation of the committee.

The first anniversary celebration of the Fourth Ward Mission took place at the Cooper Institute last evening. The large hall was densely crowded, and the report showed an expenditure of over \$6,500, notwithstanding which the society did not owe a dollar. The meeting was addressed by the President, W. G. Hunt; Rev. Drs. Hoge, Lathrop, Hague and the Superintendent, Rev. W. C. Van Meter. Doddworth's band was present.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, but did no business worth reporting in the Herald. The Commissioners have considerable difficulty in sending emigrants to South Carolina and Georgia, even when they have wealthy relatives in those States, owing to the disturbed political condition of the country. The railroad and steamboat lines refuse to take emigrants to Southern cities, lest they might be obliged to bring them back again. The number of emigrants landed here during the past week was 228, which makes the total since 1st of January 2,765. The Board have liquidated the small overdraft reported last week, and there is again a balance in their favor amounting to \$3,977 76.

Judge White, of the Superior Court, yesterday granted an injunction in the street cleaning contract case, requiring the Mayor, &c., to show cause, on Tuesday next, why the contract should not be awarded to William H. Williams, who, it is alleged, was the lowest bidder, and restraining them from signing the contract in favor of A. J. Haskins.

Beef cattle were in moderate request, in consequence of the approach of the Lenten season; but the receipts were not heavy, and prices were without material change. Milch cows were quiet. Veal calves were steady. Sheep and lambs were plenty, dull and 25c. a 50c. per head lower. Swine were in moderate supply and demand, at lower rates, varying from 55c. to 57c. Including all kinds. The total receipts were 3,461 beefs, 84 cows, 361 veals, 9,494 sheep and lambs, and 5,392 swine.

Letters to go forward per steamship Kedar, for Liverpool, will be received at Mr. Cunard's office until ten o'clock this morning.

The cotton market yesterday was without change of moment, while the market closed without spirit. The sales embraced about 2,000 bales, in lots, on the basis of about 11½c. for middling uplands. By late accounts from the Southern ports it would seem that the growers were hurrying their crop to market and selling it as fast as possible, not feeling confidence in the purposes of the incoming government after the 4th of March. At present all goes on smoothly and actively, and might, under wise and conciliatory councils, continue to do so, and result finally in permanent peace to commercial men, North and South. As unpromising as things look at present, consider that coercion and civil war lead to irreparable ruin. Crop estimates do not, as a general thing, exceed four millions of bales, and some fall materially below that figure. Should this prove true, prices may fluctuate, but will not likely experience any permanent decline. Flour was easier for some grades, but more active, with a fair amount of sales for export. Wheat was lower and more active, including purchases for export. Corn was more active, but at earlier rates. Pork was inactive, with small sales of mess at \$17 25, and prime at \$13. Sugars were in fair demand, with sales of 640 hds. Cuba, part at 4½c. a 5c. Coffee was steady, with sales of Rio and Java at rates given in another place. Freight to Liverpool were firm, while engagements were light.

## The New Southern Republic—Its Program and Its Purposes.

The federative Congress of the seceded States has organized, in their behalf, an independent provisional government. This government is in active operation, and its proceedings thus far afford very little hope of the return of the seceded States to our Union under any compromise whatsoever emanating from our peace-makers at Washington. But still it is possible that the powerful North, actuated by a prompt and liberal spirit of patriotism, could not only save all the Southern States we are in danger of losing, but recover all that we have lost.

The framers of our federal constitution, aware that time, experience, the development of the country, of population, of parties, sections and factions, would call for new compromises or violent disruption, provided, in two different ways, for amendments to the supreme law of the land. One of these methods is the submission of amendments, by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress, to the several States for ratification; but this work is connected with the acceptance of said amendments by three-fourths of the States. The other method of amendment is by a national convention to be called by act of Congress, on application for such act by two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States. But there is a third method—a reserved right of the people of redressing governmental grievances—a mode of redress which may be most fully explained in that one word of terrific import—revolution. This remedy has been precipitated upon the "cotton States," and thus they stand this day before us under a revolutionary government, while our peace-makers at Washington are debating between concession and coercion.

To all appearances the parties concerned in this new Southern federal organization have no expectation and no desire of a return to the Union. We think, however, that in their adoption of our federal constitution they have left the door open to a treaty of reconciliation. They have indicated their ultimatum in favor of a reconstruction of the Union and their alternative of independence. If we refuse the one we must accept the other, or prepare for war. The republican party, it is now about,

and manifest, "have no compromises to make." Mr. Lincoln's late Indianapolis speech has dispelled all doubts upon that point. We may therefore safely conclude that this motley Peace Conference at Washington, and all these impracticable compromises discussed in Congress, will end in smoke. There will be no compromise in advance of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, and his first stroke of administrative policy will be the "enforcement of the laws."

He will thus proceed to retake the federal forts, arsenals, &c., seized by the seceded States, and occupied by their troops. Meantime, the federal government of the seceded States has taken under its charge the questions and difficulties existing between them and the government of the United States relating to the occupation of said forts, arsenals, &c.; so that in the attempt, for example, to regain, by arms, possession of Fort Moultrie, Mr. Lincoln's administration is threatened with the armed resistance of the six seceded States. Nor is this all; for the Southern States which have not seceded, with hardly an exception, have solemnly pledged themselves, in the contingency indicated, to assist the Southern republic against the fleets and armies of the government of the United States.

Thus we perceive that Mr. Lincoln, in the outset of his journey to the White House, has foreshadowed the experiment of the subjugation by force of arms of the whole South, including a white population of eight millions, almost every man of which is a trained rifleman. Pushed to the wall, the South can extemporize an efficient army of three hundred thousand men upon a month's notice. Against such a force, the qualities of which have been indicated at Monterey, Buena Vista, Churubusco and Chapultepec, what would be the result of Mr. Lincoln's policy of subjugation? The enlargement of the Southern republic to the northern boundary of the border slave States, and a treaty of peace with it, under an irrepressible Northern popular reaction, recognizing the independence of this Southern confederacy, or the violent overthrow of Mr. Lincoln, his administration and his party.

Such are the strong probabilities, one way or the other, of the ensuing twelve months, as foreshadowed by the speeches of the President elect on the one side, and by this Southern confederacy and Southern public opinion on the other side. The truth is, that Mr. Lincoln, since his nomination for the Presidency, but more especially since his election, has been so completely surrounded by the anti-slavery radicals, fanatics, dunkeys and parasites of his party, that he has been excluded from the wholesome atmosphere of the genuine public opinion of the North. We must, therefore, admonish the American people to prepare for the calamities of a civil war, and for the ruinous experiment of a military despotism at Washington.

AN ARTISTIC REVOLUTION—MUSIC AND THE DRAMA IN THE METROPOLIS.—We have heretofore alluded to the very curious revolution in the musical taste of the metropolis; a revolution which set up the shrine of negro minstrelsy in Broadway, and left the muse of the lyric drama to starve in Irving place; a revolution which placed New York, operatically speaking, among the smallest of the provincial towns, and elevated Brooklyn to the rank of a first class artistic metropolis. But in art and social life the same rules which obtain in politics hold good. After revolution comes reconstruction, and we find that work already commenced. It was high time that something should be done, or we might wake up some morning and find that all the fashionable places of amusement had been removed to Brooklyn. Operatically, the man for the crisis was Muzio, the Garibaldi of the coulisées. He ventured upon a grand coup de theatre, and produced an entirely new opera, whereupon the New York Academy again beamed with beauty and basked in the full blaze of metropolitan fashionable society—something so magnificent that ordinary eyes are quite dazzled by its contemplation. While the Academy has been, for the time being, restored to its old footing, and the nose of Brooklyn, so to speak, dislocated, we find another revolution and subsequent reconstruction going on in the theatres. Year after year the theatres of New York have been given up to the French sensation drama, comedies—more or less comic, generally less—and burlesques without wit or point. The standard drama was laid aside, and Shakespeare so far tabooed that a manager declined a play because its style was too much like the Swan of Avon. This state of things was brought about by the fact that the stage was without actors capable of sustaining grand rôles like Hamlet, Richard III., Iago, Othello, Shylock, Sir Giles Overreach, &c., &c. All our young actors have been spoiled by attempting to imitate the muscular Metamora school of acting; and occasionally when a man of genius did break away from this model, his requisites for the most exigent of artistic pursuits were not up to the standard required by the public. But the time had come for the revival of the classic drama, and an actor of the purely intellectual school came also. Edwin Booth—one of ourselves, an American, born in Baltimore—stands to-day the representative of this school, the inheritor of the mantle of Garrick, Edmund Kean and George Frederick Cooke. Young Booth has streamed across the theatrical firmament like a brilliant meteor, and, although only at the outset of his career, is the lion of the day. His acting has revolutionized the theatre going public. Like his illustrious predecessors, he has recreated a taste for the old plays, and rendered inestimable services to the drama. In England, since the days of Edmund Kean, there has been no great tragedian. France has had nothing of the kind since Talma. Italy has Salvini, the finest actor in Europe. Like Booth, Salvini is still young, and has a handsome face, graceful manners, and the most important requisites for a tragedian, wonderfully expressive eyes. Salvini is even better than Booth in the same style, but the two are undoubtedly the finest tragic artists in the world; indeed, the only representatives of the intellectual school—the school of Talma, Kean, Garrick and Cooke. Mr. Booth gives the lie to the old proverb as to the honoring of prophets in their own country. He has never been abroad. His style is original, and he is an actor born, not made. His vigor, intensity, grace and earnestness have breathed new life into the old seventeenth century drama, and he seems to have inspired the public with his own feeling. So the revolution goes on in the theatres, the opera houses and the social circle, as in the Senate, House and the political caucus. *Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.*

## The Drummings of an Inaugural—Is Civil War a Remedy in the Present Crisis?

Following closely in the footsteps of his Premier, who invokes red "battle" as the means by which the adversaries of republican abolitionism shall be "swept away as moths before the whirlwind," Mr. Lincoln, on his way to the national capital, drops here and there, choice morsels from his approaching inaugural, and endeavors to prepare the country for an "invasion" of the South, and coercive measures, "to retake forts and other properties" that have been seized on by the seceding States. His spokesmen at Washington declare that the slaveholding members of the confederation are "domestic enemies whose treason must come to an end," against whom "war if necessary" must be declared; and that seceders must "take the fate of traitors." "If the time is coming," adds Senator Fessenden, "to use force, I am perfectly ready to do it." And the Springfield (Ill.) Journal of last week, in an article inspired by the incoming President, if not actually written by his own hand, exclaims,—"The seceding States are in rebellion against the federal government, and it is the duty of this government to put down rebellion. Away with compromises. We should not talk of compromises while the flag of traitors floats over an American fort, and every other stolen fort, arsenal, custom house, and navy yard—until the laws of this government are obeyed, and its authority recognized, let us never talk about compromise. Let the stolen forts, arsenals, and navy yards be restored to the rightful owner—tear down your rattlesnake and pelican flag, and run up the ever glorious stars and stripes—disperse your traitorous mobs, and let every man return to his duty."

This is the programme of the republican party. It is the signal for massacre and bloodshed, which has, at last, been boldly tossed forth by the government which will enter into power on the 4th of March next. Congress is already decreeing that the navy shall be reinforced with vessels which shall be able to penetrate Southern harbors, and attack Southern fortresses; the services of the militia of New York, backed by an appropriation to put them on a war footing, have been proffered to the administration; the authorities of Massachusetts have voted to mobilize their militia for coercive efforts, under the call of Mr. Lincoln, "outside of the State;" Pennsylvania avenue is turned into a *Champs de Mars*; Generals, like Scott, Wool, Sandford and Wightman are sharpening their swords for bloodshed; members of the Cabinet issue instructions to "shoot down on the spot" active seceders, and every preparation is being made for sectional hostilities and the inauguration of a military despotism. It is the evident intention of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers that there shall be civil war.

Are the sound, sober minded, patriotic citizens of the North prepared for the contingency of an internecine strife, which shall bury the prosperity of the country in ruins? Are our commercial, manufacturing, financial and agricultural interests to be sacrificed at the beck of a few fanatical demagogues? It is clear as noonday, that not one out of ten of the voters of the Northern States endorse the schemes of personal and pecuniary aggrandizement, which abolitionist leaders have fatuously imagined. They solemnly protest against the suicidal programme, which the Searles, Lincolns, Wades, Sumners, Kings, Fessendens, Garrisons, Phillipses, and others of the Massachusetts school of abolitionism, have laid down. They shrink aghast from the horrors which must overwhelm the land, if an appeal is made to the bayonet to solve the inter-State problem which the developments of the last few months have created. They see the country upon the verge of a fearful conflict, and between whom? Natural enemies? Those who must make *delenda est Carthago* a maxim of political necessity? On the contrary, where there are no really discordant interests, and the exigencies of national economy and growth involve a peaceable instead of a violent transition. There is no fundamental discord between North and South, and relations of the strictest amity are indispensable for the welfare of both.

Three different methods have been proposed, by which the differences agitating the country may be solved without civil war. The first is that which will be suggested by Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural—namely, a national convention. A close examination of the requirements of the constitution shows that this idea is impracticable. Months would elapse before even its preliminaries could be settled, even if two-thirds of the States should consent to ask that Congress should call such an assemblage together. The second is the immediate proposal by Congress of such amendments to the constitution as have been contained in the bills of Senators Crittenden and Bigler. It has become evident, however, that the decay of parties has thrown leadership at Washington into the hands of the most venal and corrupt class of individuals that ever held power in any land. A desolate blank of every noble impulse is beheld, at the very source whence sound and healthy legislation should proceed. There is not a shadow of hope that our national representatives will apply any remedy whatever to the political disease under which the Union is laboring. The only resource left—the last to be recommended, excepting under the pressure of the direst evils, such evils as are becoming paramount in their way at the present hour—is that to be found in REVOLUTION.

Six of the States have already withdrawn from the confederacy. Nine more, under the pressure of circumstances they cannot evade, must soon join those that have already gone out. What will the Northern border States; what will the central States resolve upon, in such a contingency? They will not consent to be parties in the coercion schemes of Mr. Lincoln; but will they even remain tranquil spectators of his efforts to embroil the country in civil war? We think not. The line has yet to be drawn between the two future republics into which the old confederation is about to be permanently divided, and the grave question has yet to be answered with whom New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will cast their lot. It is certain that between the coercive schemes, civil war, and military despotism, with which Mr. Lincoln and his advisers menace the country, and such a bond of union as is suggested by the Congress that is being held at Montgomery, the people will necessarily choose the latter, as soon as they can make their voice successfully heard.

## Revolution at the South—Formation of a Great Southern Republic.

The great religious, intellectual, and moral lever, which abolitionist fanatics have been steadily applying, for over thirty years, to accomplish a dissolution of the Union, has at length produced its legitimate results. It has culminated in a formal declaration of independence, on the part of six States of the Union; and the inevitable end of the proceedings of the Peace Congress at Washington, will be that eight more will have joined them, before the lapse of many weeks. The republican dogma that slavery is the "sum of all villainies;" that it is "a crime," "a curse," "a sin;" that the constitution of the United States is a "covenant with death and agreement with hell," could lead to but one inevitable result, namely, that, in the language of Wendell Phillips, "the slaveholding States should be shovelled out of the Union," and the tie be everlastingly sundered which bound together, in one confederation, elements so fundamentally discordant. From the period of the first establishment of an anti-slavery society in England, in 1833, with "the Lord shall spill the blood of those who traffic in the souls of their fellow men" as a standard, the Tappans, Garrisons, Leavitts, Phillipses, Searles, Wilsons, Lincolns, Lovejoys and Van Burens of America, have been indefatigable propagators of the aggressive creed against the South, which Sir Robert Peel foretold, "would be the best investment ever made for the overthrow of free institutions." The grave, statesmanlike course pursued by the Southern Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, demonstrates that the end has at last been attained, and that the period has arrived for paying dearly for the treat of elevating anti-slavery republicanism to power in the country. The Union is dissolved, and it may not, perhaps, be in the power of man to unite its fragments together.

No one can peruse with attention the account of the proceedings of the Congress of the six seceding States, without being struck by the statesmanship and diplomatic foresight of those who have guided its counsels. The ground-work of their action has been identical with that of the Colonies, in their declaration of independence from England, in 1776; and, with solemn invocations of the Supreme Head of the Universe, they have started from the same point of the "inalienable rights of man," to lay the basis of just and equitable revolution. Nothing can be more sound, and conservative, than the programme which they have laid down for the future, and consciousness of strength lends force to the dignity with which they appeal from the wolf-like utterances of Northern coercionists, to the good sense of the people at large in the non-slaveholding States. The new Southern republic starts into existence with a population of four millions, which will be increased to twelve millions ere the lapse of two months. Its administration will be formed under the auspices of two of the most enlightened politicians of the age—President Davis, who has gained distinction on the battle field, in the Cabinet and in the Senate, and Vice President Stephens, whose subtlety, eloquence and private virtues, have been the admiration of the country for a long series of years. Out of Mexico, Cuba, Central America and the northern part of South America, they entertain the hope to carve, in time, an empire, based upon slavery as a beneficent domestic institution, which will become the richest and most majestic that the world has ever beheld. In the meanwhile, they will possess the coal and iron wealth of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri; the corn fields, superior to any in the world, of Virginia; water power, within a limited space, equal to all that is contained in the North put together; a line of coast adequate to any requirements of navigation; and every essential of a self-sufficient nation. They are also about to pass tariff laws, with a view to foster and protect Southern manufactures, which call for the maturest consideration on the part of the central members of the confederacy.

It is indisputable that the interests of the so-called Border States will compel them to become a part of the new Southern republic; but it will be equally for the benefit of the Central States, including New York, to identify themselves with their Southern seceding brethren. The new Southern constitution foreshadows legislative enactments which will exclude Northern fabrics and commerce from Southern ports, in order to divert capital from other uses into the creation of manufactures, south of Mason and Dixon's line, which may successfully compete with those that have hitherto supplied them with merchandise. Commercial treaties with England and France are also to be anticipated, as among the first active measures that will be consummated by the Southern confederation. A death blow will thus be struck at Northern trade, unless those who are most immediately concerned in the maintenance of our prosperity, possess the energy and wisdom to avert the shock it is on the point of receiving. The question has to be settled, whether the people of the Central States of the Union will permit the aggressive fanaticism which has been engendered by the Massachusetts school of abolitionists, to ruin them irrevocably, at a time when five-sixths of the voters of those States deprecate the incendiary condition has reduced the republic to its present condition. Between the coercive schemes, civil war, and military despotism, with which republican leaders are menacing the country, and such a bond of union as is suggested by that new Southern republic, to those who have not joined it, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will necessarily choose the latter, if the voice of the people can make itself heard.

It is understood that a primary recommendation, in the inaugural message of Mr. Lincoln, will be the assemblage of a National Convention. Such a body, properly chosen, would speedily bring to a focus the state of popular feeling in the Northern, Central and border States. We have already had occasion to show, however, that such an assemblage is a mere chimera, and that to convene it is a clear impossibility. Dissolution of the Union is no longer a vain theory; it has become a fact in history. It remains, however, to be seen what course will be pursued by the remaining members of the confederacy, in the crisis at which the nation has arrived. Under any circumstances, the will of the people is that there should be peace. If the inhabitants of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States are determined to explore the future in different paths, every sensible, sober minded citizen desires that they should do so in smity. But a problem not yet solved, and which calls for the gravest consideration,

is where the line shall be drawn between the two future republics, and to which of them New York, and the remainder of the Central States shall belong.

THE EXTRADITION CASE IN CANADA.—THE COURT IN A QUANDARY.—The case of the slave and murderer Anderson terribly distracts and annoys the Canadian government, Canadian judges and Canadian people. The struggle between treaty obligations on one side and inclination on the other is very evident. One Canadian Court (the Queen's Bench) has already decided that the prisoner ought to be given up. Instead of the Canadian government carrying out that judgment promptly, they retain the accused still in prison till the case is further complicated by the arrival of a writ of habeas corpus from England. Simultaneously with this event a writ of habeas corpus is issued by the Canadian Court of Common Pleas, with a view to supersede the English writ. The case came up for hearing on Saturday, and after long arguments the Court concluded to reserve the decision till Saturday next. The counsel for Anderson urged the point that the commitment was informal; and it is stated that by this side wind and indirectness it is intended to get rid of the merits of the case, and also to avoid collision with the English government. But if the commitment was informal it is very easy for the counsel acting for the State of Missouri to have a new warrant ready and re-arrest the criminal, if there be really any disposition in the city of Toronto or on the part of the Canadian authorities to fulfill the treaty obligations to which the British government has pledged them.

The legal quibbling about the case is truly contemptible. It is a curious feature in it that the Attorney General of the province appeared on Saturday to oppose the discharge of Anderson, whereupon the fanatical anti-slavery, nigger-worshipping journals of Toronto cover him with abuse. One thing is very clear, and that is, that whatever way the courts decide the responsibility will still devolve upon the British government of surrendering Anderson, according to the terms of the Ashburton treaty. But we presume the calculation of both the English and Canadian authorities is, that the government to be in power at Washington on and after the 4th of March is not very likely to give them any trouble on the subject. But if Missouri should join the Southern confederacy, as she is very likely to do, the British government will probably hear more of the matter. If they should still refuse the surrender of Anderson they may have reason to regret it. But in our opinion they are far more likely to gratify the new confederacy by an act of justice; for cotton is king, and free trade is the delight of every British heart.

A VERY SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The stockholders of the New York Academy—no longer "the Academy"—can find a good deal of useful information in the history of the present campaign in this city and Brooklyn. Across the water, on Wednesday of last week, the "Barber of Seville," an opera which is not quite so new as it was formerly, was given, and the receipts amounted to \$1,957. Here, on Monday, a brand new opera by the first composer of the day, with three prime donne, new mise en scene, &c., was produced, and the receipts were only one hundred dollars over those of the "Barber" at Brooklyn. The difference is that the stockholders at Brooklyn pay for their seats, while here the privileged class take all the best places, leaving the rest to the paying public, which prefers the Brooklyn arrangement. In other words, the reserved places in our Academy represent the sole margin of profit that the manager can possibly hope for. The Brooklyn people were wise in cutting off the reserved seat hunting. They will always be able to let their theatre readily, not only for the Opera, but for other purposes; while the Irving place house enjoys such an immense amount of aristocratic patronage that it will at no distant day find itself metamorphosed into a conventicle, a market or a military barracks.

FORNEY VIOLATING AN OFFICIAL TRUST.—The report of the Committee of Investigation, developed the facts connected with the robbery of the Indian Trust bonds and the illegal acceptances of Mr. ex-Secretary of War Floyd, was presented in the House of Representatives last Tuesday. The document, however, was published the morning of the same day in the Philadelphia newspaper owned by Mr. Forney, who is the Clerk of the House. This is the use which he makes of his position, taking advantage of his office to get hold of reports of important select committees, and publishing them to the world before the members of Congress have any idea of their contents. This is not only a breach of faith on the part of the Clerk of the House, but it is a gross outrage on the confidential character of his office. The matter should be investigated, for no man is fit to hold that or any other office under Congress who has been unfaithful to the trust reposed in him.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of "The Ball in Maschera" drew a crowded house last night, and the performance was eminently satisfactory. The audience was more enthusiastic than on Monday, and the artists seemed to have entirely recovered from the timidity incidental to the first representation of so important a work. Especial improvement was noticed in Signor Brignoli's performance, and Madame Gleason more than verified the triumph which she achieved on Monday. The next performance of the new opera will take place on Saturday morning, the only matinee of the season.

On Friday, at the Brooklyn Academy, "La Sonnambula" will be given.

## City Intelligence.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM.—The first annual exhibition of the Seventh Regiment gymnasium will take place to-night at that institution, No. 28 St. Mark's place, when the members of the gallant Seventh will give their friends a specimen of their dexterity in calisthenic and gymnastic skill. S. Wallace Coe will deliver an introductory address, and the National Guard band will discourse music by sections from the opera. The class exercises will consist of feats on the vaulting horse, inclined and peg pole, dumb bells, parallel bars, double rings, aerial ladders, Indian clubs, single bar, a perch and fencing and broad sword exercises. The Reception Committee is composed of many of the field, staff and line officers of the regiment.

DEATH IN EAST TWENTH STREET.—THREE HORSES KILLED ON DEATH.—Shortly after eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in a frame stable in the rear of No. 209 East Twelfth street, occupied by Patrick Kere. The flames spread rapidly, and soon enveloped the stable, and prevented the rescue of three horses, which were burned to death. Two men were caught by sections from the opera. The class exercises will consist of feats on the vaulting horse, inclined and peg pole, dumb bells, parallel bars, double rings, aerial ladders, Indian clubs, single bar, a perch and fencing and broad sword exercises. The Reception Committee is composed of many of the field, staff and line officers of the regiment.